Excluded Studies

Author, Year	Title	Reason
Bainton, 1992 British Heart Journal, 68:60-66	Plasma triglyceride and high density lipoprotein cholesterol as predictors of ischaemic heart disease in British men. The Caerphilly and Speedwell Collaborative Heart Disease Studies.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid)
Bairati, 1993 Canadian Journal of Cardiology, 9:225-230	Measurement errors in standard visual analysis of coronary angiograms: consequences on clinical trials.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid)
Bang, 1980 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 33:2657-2661	Personal reflections on the incidence of ischaemic heart disease in Oslo during the Second World War.	No outcome of interest
Bang, 1981 Acta Medica Scandinavia, 210:245-248	The consumption of the Eskimo food in north Western Greenland.	Review (not primary study)
Bates, 1985 Prostaglandins Leukotrienes & Medicine, 17:77-84	Plasma essential fatty acids in pure and mixed race American Indians on and off a diet exceptionally rich in salmon.	Measurements of serum fatty acid
Baylin, 2003 Circulation, 17:1586-1591	Adipose tissue alpha-linolenic acid and nonfatal acute myocardial infarction in Costa Rica.	Adipose tissue
Berg, 1991 Clinica Chimica Acta, 198:271-277	The effect of n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids on Lp(a).	No outcome of interest
Boniface, 2002 European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 56:786-792	Dietary fats and 16-year coronary heart disease mortality in a cohort of men and women in Great Britain.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid)
Brox, 2002 European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 56:694-700	Blood lipids, fatty acids, diet and lifestyle parameters in adolescents from a region in northern Norway with a high mortality from coronary heart disease.	No outcomes of interest; age less than “adult”
Burr, 2001 European Heart Journal Supplements, 3:D75-D78	Evidence and perspectives on n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in cardiovascular disease 2001; biological background, and research priorities on n-3 fatty acids.	Review (not primary study)
Crombie, 1987 European Heart Journal, 6:560-563	International differences in coronary heart disease mortality and consumption of fish and other foodstuffs.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish intake data)
Das, 1995 Prostaglandins Leukotrienes & Essential Fatty Acids, 52:387-391	Essential fatty acid metabolism in patients with essential hypertension, diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish or omega-3 fatty acid intake data)
Dayton, 1968 Lancet, 2:1060-1062	Controlled trial of a diet high in unsaturated fat for prevention of atherosclerotic complications.	Serum composition
Djousse, 2003 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition; 77:819-825	Dietary linolenic acid and carotid atherosclerosis: the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute Family Heart Study.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure
Guallar, 1995 Journal of the American	A prospective study of plasma fish oil levels and incidence of myocardial infarction in U.S. male physicians.	Plasma fish oil level

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College of Cardiology, 25:387-394		
Guallar, 1999 Arteriosclerosis Thrombosis & Vascular Biology, 19:1111-1118	Omega-3 fatty acids in adipose tissue and risk of myocardial infarction: the EURAMIC study.	Adipose tissue level
Haligren, 2001 British Journal of Nutrition, 86:397-404	Markers of high fish intake are associated with decreased risk of a first myocardial infarction.	No outcome of interest
Hardarson, 1989 Journal of Internal Medicine, 226:33-37	Cod liver oil does not reduce ventricular extrasystoles after myocardial infarction.	No outcome of interest
Hu, 1999 American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 70:1001-1008	Dietary saturated fats and their food sources in relation to the risk of coronary heart disease in women.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish or omega-3 fatty acid data)
Hunter, 1988 American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 4:5-10	Fish consumption and cardiovascular mortality in Canada: an inter-regional comparison.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish intake data quantified)
Iso, 2002 Stroke, 22:2086-2093	Linoleic acid, other fatty acids, and the risk of stroke.	Serum composition
Joossens, 1989 Acta Cardiologica, 44:157-182	Nutrition and cardiovascular mortality in Belgium. For the B.I.R.N.H. study group.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data)
Lancet, 1968 2:693-699	Controlled trial of soya-bean oil in myocardial infarction.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data)
Laurenzi, 1989 Preventive Medicine, 18:35-44	Is Italy losing the “Mediterranean advantage?” Report on the Gubbio population study: cardiovascular risk factors at baseline.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data)
Lemaitre, 2002 Circulation, 105:697-701	Cell membrane trans-fatty acids and the risk of primary cardiac arrest.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data)
Lemaitre, 2003 Am J Clin Nutr, 77:319-325	n-3 Polyunsaturated fatty acids, fatal ischemic heart disease, and nonfatal myocardial infarction in older adults: the Cardiovascular Health Study.	Serum composition
Leng, 1999 Vascular Medicine, 4:219-226	Essential fatty acids and cardiovascular disease: the Edinburgh Artery Study.	Serum composition
Martinez-Gonzalez, 2002 European Journal of Nutrition, 41:153-160	Mediterranean diet and reduction in the risk of a first acute myocardial infarction: an operational healthy dietary score.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish intake data)
Mehta, 1988 Americal Journal of Medicine, 84:45-52	Dietary supplementation with omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in patients with stable coronary heart disease. Effects on indices of platelet and neutrophil function and exercise performance.	No outcome of interest
Miettinen, 1982 British Medical Journal, 285:993-996	Fatty-acid composition of serum lipids predicts myocardial infarction.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid data)
Nakamura, 2003	Serum fatty acid levels, dietary style and coronary heart	Serum composition

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Br J Nutr, 89:267-272	disease in three neighboring areas in Japan: the Kumihama study.	
Nobmann, 1998 International Journal of Circumpolar Health, 57:4-17	Dietary intakes among Siberian Yupiks of Alaska and implications for cardiovascular disease.	No outcome of interest
Norell, 1986 BMJ, 293:436	Fish consumption and mortality from coronary heart disease.	No outcome of interest (letter only)
Omoto, 1984 Nippon Eiseigaku Zasshi – Japanese Journal of Hygiene, 38:887-898	Dietary habits and cardiovascular diseases (I). The mortality rate from cerebrovascular and cardiovascular diseases and the eicosapentaenoic acid and arachidonic acid ratio in the blood of the inland- and coast-dwellers in Japan.	No outcome of interest
Paganelli, 2001 International Journal of Cardiology, 78:27-32	Altered erythrocyte n-3 fatty acids in Mediterranean patients with coronary artery disease.	Serum composition
Pedersen, 1999 Lancet, 353:812-813	N-3 fatty acids as a risk factor for haemorrhagic stroke.	N<=5 in omega-3 treatment arm (4 cases)
Pitsavos, 2002 Coronary Artery Disease, 13:295-300	The effect of Mediterranean diet on the risk of the development of acute coronary syndromes in hypercholesterolemic people: a case-control study.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (Mediterranean diet, fish intake not quantified)
Rodriguez, 1998 Stroke, 29:1556-1561	Consumption of fruit and wine and the decline in cerebrovascular disease mortality in Spain.	Review (not primary studies)
Schmidt, 1988 Scandinavian Journal of Clinical & Laboratory Investigation, 48:469-473	Antithrombin III and protein C in stable angina pectoris—influence of dietary supplementation with polyunsaturated fatty acids.	No outcomes of interest
Simon, 1995 American Journal of Epidemiology, 142:469-476	Serum fatty acids and the risk of coronary heart disease.	Serum composition
Singh, 1991 Nutrition, 7:125-129	The effect of diet and aspirin on patient outcome after myocardial infarction.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid)
Singh, 1995 Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 95:775-780	Effect of antioxidant-rich goods on plasma ascorbic acid, cardiac enzymes, and lipid peroxide levels in patients hospitalized with acute myocardial infarction.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid)
Stampfer, 2000 New England Journal of Medicine, 343:16-22	Primary prevention of coronary heart disease in women through diet and lifestyle.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No omega-3 fatty acid)
Tornwall, 1996 Nutritional Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 6:73-80	Effect of serum and dietary fatty acids on the short-term risk of acute myocardial infarction in male smokers.	Serum composition
Vacek, 1989 Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy, 43:375-79	Short-term effects of mega-3 fatty acids on exercise stress test parameters, angina and lipoproteins.	No outcome of interest; Dose>5 g/d
Watts, 1995 Canadian Journal of	Relationships between nutrient intake and progression/regression of coronary atherosclerosis as	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No

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Cardiology, 11:110G-114G	assessed by serial quantitative angiography.	omega-3 fatty acid data)
Woo, 2002 Gerontology, 48:234-240	Lifestyle factors and health outcomes in elderly Hong Kong chinese aged 70 years and over.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No fish intake data)
Yamori, 1994 Health Reports, 6:22-27	Nutritional factors for stroke and major cardiovascular diseases: international epidemiological comparison of dietary prevention.	Inappropriate Intervention/Exposure (No intake data)
Yli-Jama, 2002 Journal of Internal Medicine, 251:19-28	Serum free fatty acid pattern and risk of myocardial infarction: a case-control study.	Serum level
Zhang, 1999 Preventive Medicine, 28:520-529	Fish consumption and mortality from all causes, ischemic heart disease, and stroke: an ecological study.	Review (not primary study)